

## REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR

The Week ending the 1st July 1876.

THE *Sádháraní*, of the 18th June, thus writes in the course of its opening editorial:—All those, who have studied the British character with any care, agree in saying that the observations made by British writers are mostly superficial, and not the effect of any endeavours thoroughly to fathom their subject. This national characteristic bears not a slight connection with the various grievances of the people of India. The showers of laws and Bills, coming so rapidly as hardly to leave us breathing time, are due to this hastiness which marks the national character. Impatience is a marked characteristic. They are not the people calmly to consider a subject in all its different bearings and aspects, and then to enter upon it. No sooner is it perceived, that the Deputy Collectors alone are the fittest persons to try all suits for arrears of rent, than an Act is framed and the proposal is carried out. A few days, however, pass away, and it occurs to another worthy ruler that the moonsiffs would do the work better than the deputies, and forthwith the work is transferred to the former. But a hasty Governor comes not long after to revert to the old arrangement. Thus the work of administration has become a continued series of experiments. During the Orissa famine, the British rulers were busy testing the truth of the first maxim of political economy, that supply will naturally come where there is a demand. A third of the population of Orissa departed this life with blessings on Sir Cecil Beadon. The subject did not receive due consideration; but the authorities somehow managed to arrive at a general conclusion that in the event of a famine, Government should devise efficient measures for its suppression; and so, when the late distress broke out in Behar, Government fully equipped, appeared on the scene; the misery was over-rated, money flowed in like water, and India became saddled with an additional debt. Then again the publication of the "Black Pamphlet" shows the same trait of the British character—the tendency to rush to a conclusion from insufficient data. Shallow and undigested ideas soon gain the attention of the British; and the Pamphlet led a section of that people to pass a censure on Lord Northbrook. And we believe we can clearly see that all this agitation, no matter whether it will produce any other consequence, will, in the event of another famine, lead to the scenes of Orissa being acted over again; and we are sure that this time the plea will be, that it is better that with a full treasury some thousands of men should perish through starvation, than that public revenue should be expended and the rulers held accountable for the expenditure.

2. In the columns of the same paper, an advocate of the tenants' rights points out at great length, that the object, with which the permanent settlement was made with the zemindars, has been utterly frustrated from the latter being altogether indifferent to the well-being of the tenantry, and to

SADHARANI,  
June 18th, 1876.

SADHARANI.



the improvements of their estates. They are as a rule indolent and luxurious, and are ignorant of the condition of their people. The writer dwells on the evils of absenteeism; and to it attributes the oppressions and extortions which are constantly practised on the ryots by naibs and gomashas.

HOWRAH HITAKARI,  
June 18th, 1876.

3. In an article on the Mofussil Municipalities' Bill, the *Howrah Hitakari*, of the 18th June, writes the following:—We hear that Lord Lytton has given his assent to it. But whether the Act will be beneficial or otherwise we cannot now tell; we may, however, safely venture to say that Government has not done well to disregard the unanimous opinion of the people about the Bill. We have always advocated the principle of self-government; and it is highly desirable that it should be recognized in the municipal government of this country, and that its rules and regulations should be different for different localities. We shall, however, remain content with thinking that Providence, which brings forth good out of evil, may do the same with this most oppressive and terrible Municipal Act.

SUHRID,  
June 20th, 1876.

4. The *Suhrid*, of the 20th June, draws the attention of the Muktagachá Municipality to the serious loss and injury, suffered from time to time by the inhabitants of the locality, owing to its indifference to clear away the jungle growing in Páchpára; from which now and then tigers issue forth, come to the populous part of the town, and occasion much serious damage to the people. The Commissioners are asked to pay early attention to the matter and clear the jungle as soon as possible.

SUHRID.

5. In an article, on the subject of the Civil Service Examinations, the same paper makes observations similar to those noticed in paragraph 10 of our Report, for the week ending the 17th June 1876.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
June 21st, 1876.

6. In a very lengthy article, the *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 21st June, writes that numerous schools have been founded in this country by our beneficent Government, for the purpose of imparting education to the laboring classes; and that these schools are numerous attended by the sons of the poorer classes, especially those of the peasants, who come to acquire knowledge here. This is all well. But it is desirable that this knowledge should be of such a nature, that it might afford some practical good to the learners in their respective parental professions; otherwise the mere study of books, which do not treat of subjects connected with their professions, would, instead of doing them any good, rather occasion them a deal of misery.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKÁ,  
June 22nd, 1876.

7. In its opening article, headed "The Mofussil Municipality Act," the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, of the 22nd June, makes the following observations:—Lord Lytton has given his assent to this Act. This is a sad enunciation to us for two very weighty reasons—(1) His Excellency has, by refusing our fervent deprecations, diminished the power we had already acquired by our successful struggles with Sir George Campbell against the Mofussil Municipality Bill framed by His Honor, and with Lord Mayo in favor of higher education. So, if we had met with success in our efforts to prevent the introduction of the new Municipality Act, our influence would have been surely enhanced; but, instead of that, we have been sadly disappointed; and it may so happen that this disappointment will engender indolence and indifference. (2) This new Act may become oppressive to us; and there are no natives of Bengal who do not deeply lament the Governor-General's assent to it. We have been greatly disappointed in our expectations; but we cannot blame either Lord Lytton or Sir Richard Temple for this disappointment. It is our own fault. We remained perfectly indifferent and careless, when a draft of the said Act was laid before the Legislative Council,



as to making the necessary amendments. The great fault of this new Act lies in its very principle. However, there is one thing in it which is highly gratifying, namely, that the elective system will be introduced into every municipality.

8. In its opening article, the *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 22nd June, observes that among the various causes of misery which this country suffers, that of mutual disagreement between the different classes of its people is the chief. It is a matter of deep regret that there is no harmony between zemindars and ryots, the two most important classes of people here ; and this want of harmony may be ascribed to the working of Act X of 1859. By its introduction, the zemindars and talookdars thought that they were deprived of their rights to the land ; while the ryots, on the other hand, considered it was designed to establish their rights ; and that the former had no other claims upon the land than merely to realize their dues according to the rates ascertained under the Act. To this cause may be rightly traced the disunion of the two classes. Besides, as the condition of the cultivators became daily improved, by the fact of the produce of their land being conveyed to different parts of the country by means of railway carriages, and sold at higher prices, they became jealous of the power of the zemindars ; who, on their part, were not less so of the large profits derived by the former from the land ; and they began to commit severe oppressions on the tenantry, which, no doubt, gave birth to those agrarian risings, by which Government has been and is still so much troubled from time to time. We do not know what means the Government proposes to adopt in order to check them. There is a class of people whose impression is, that the permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis is at the root of all the evils and poverty under which the country is suffering ; but this is a great error on their part.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
June 22nd, 1876.

9. In another article, on the subject of "Dissensions between the conquerors and the conquered," the same paper makes the following observations:—Many Englishmen in this country heartily hate the natives, and manifest a very unkind and cruel bearing towards them ; while the latter, being afraid of insulting the former to their faces, are gratified to wreak their vengeance, by seeking to find out their faults behind their backs, and reporting them to the Government. It is a great mistake of many people to say, that the ungrateful natives are increasing disputes of this nature. Professor Monier Williams has noticed some causes of this disagreement ; but, in our opinion, the chief cause is to be found in their clashing interests,—the natives suffer where the English gain, and *vice-versâ*. In such circumstances one class cannot be pleased with the other, and hence also arise principally the dissensions between the two classes. The British Government, from its beginning up to this time, look to the interests of the English almost in total disregard of those of the natives ; and it is true we can expect nothing better. We must always remember one or two good acts done to this country by our Government, owing to its eager desire of obtaining reputation, or to the requirements of the times and advancing civilization ; but, on the other hand, we shall never forget the numberless dishonest means, which the Government has recourse to, for the purpose of deceiving us in various ways. Our contemporary of the *Statesman* is revealing these artifices in his discussions about the public income and expenditure. However, there will be no end of disputes between the English and the natives, until the Government look upon both of these classes with an equal eye, and until we obtain our own just and natural rights.

BHARAT MIHIR.



EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
June 23rd, 1876.

10. In an article headed—"The new Privy Council for India", the *Education Gazette*, of the 23rd June, writes that wise men of the day are conscious of the great importance of forming a council to decide matters arising between the Government and the native princes. Hitherto these matters have been decided by the Governor-General himself, with the advice of the Political Agents, and this measure doubtless causes great evil to the princes, owing to the absence of right feeling between them and the Residents. The Governor-General cannot manage to look into the affairs of the princes with his own eyes; he has consequently to rely upon the reports of the Political Agents; which are oftentimes found to be unfavorable to them. Hence we do not think it unimportant to create a court of justice for deciding these cases aright. Moreover, this is the most proper time for forming such a council in India; for, as Her Majesty has assumed her new title, it is reasonable to guard the rights of the native princes with great care and diligence, and to see that no unjust oppression is committed on them.

MOORSHEDABAD  
PATRIKA,  
June 23rd, 1876.

11. In a very lengthy article, headed "Russia and India," the *Moorshedabad Patriká*, of the 23rd June, writes that, as we earnestly and sincerely wish the permanence of the British Government, under whose beneficent rule we live very happily, though under subjection, so we at times ask our Government to take precaution in matters which appear to be dangerous; but they seek to gag the native press, thinking us to be disloyal and even inclined to rebellion. We, however, can never cease to have the highest regard for the welfare of our Government, and to point out the places where danger may possibly lie hid. The Russians are daily advancing to the frontiers of Hindoostan; and we cannot think that their object is other than hostile, whatever Mr. Disraeli may affirm to the contrary; and so we ask our Indian Government not to place any confidence in them, but rather to make proper preparations to meet the impending danger.

PRATIKAR,  
June 23rd, 1876.

12. The *Pratikár*, of the 23rd June, writes that there is a pucca road from Berhampore to Bhugwangola, and that a vast sum has been, no doubt, spent on it; yet it is not found serviceable. Also there are some old and decayed bridges on the road extending from Berhampore to Goash, one of which especially is in a most dangerous condition. Hence the local authorities are asked, either to break this bridge down, or to cause it to be properly repaired.

PRATIKAR.

13. In an article, headed "Russia, England, and India," the same paper remarks that England has become very much afraid of the fact that the Russians, after having taken possession of Khokund, are gradually advancing towards the frontiers of Hindoostan. The chief cause of fear is, that the Russians on their way hither are constructing railway lines, so that, if actually any war takes place between them and the English, they will be able to get within five or six days such a force from their country as the English will not be able to gather in six months. But if the latter had placed their reliance upon the loyalty of the natives, and had taken them into the military service, there need not have been any cause for fear. Now, however, the British Government should ask the native princes to augment their forces, and should also admit the noblemen of this country into the military line; and doubtless much aid might be secured from them, when circumstances might render it necessary.

PRATIKAR.

14. With reference to the late Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor, on the case of the Ghosal family and the Calcutta police, the same paper

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remarks that though His Honor has plainly acknowledged the guilt of the police, yet he has not deemed it necessary to inflict on them any punishment. This indulgence no doubt will greatly encourage their oppressions, and fill the country with misery and sorrow.

15. The *Grámbártá Prakáshiká*, of the 24th June, in an article on "Labor Emigration," makes observations similar to those noticed in paragraph 17 of our last Report.

GRAMBARTA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
June 24th, 1876.

16. The Nuddea correspondent of the same paper directs the attention of Government to the inconvenience the ignorant people in the mofussil are put to from their inability, while executing documents in a sub-registry office, to obtain duly qualified persons to identify them. The work of the rural sub-registry offices has greatly diminished in consequence of this; and the people are precluded from the benefits of the Registration Act.

GRAMBARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.

17. We extract the following from the *Hindu Hitoishini*, of the 24th June:—The prisons in India are no better than so many abodes of the dead; and it would pain the heart to dwell on their internal condition. The rules made by the Superintendents of the jails subject the prisoners to extreme trouble. Sir George Campbell made them do the work of beasts; this impaired their health and deranged their minds. The prisoners are not properly fed.

HINDU HITOISHINI,  
June 24th, 1876.

18. In its opening editorial, headed "The Title of Empress of India," the *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 25th June, observes that though many have been highly pleased by this new title of our Queen, and have even publicly sent congratulatory addresses to her, yet the thinking and the far-seeing few of this country express nothing but dissatisfaction. Everybody, no doubt, unreservedly acknowledges, that our Queen is worthy of our most sincere loyalty and heart-felt affection, owing to her manifold good qualities and acts; still the assumption of her new title is not desirable, for the following reasons:—(1) The title "Empress" implies arbitrary power in the possessor; hence, if with this title of the Queen any despotic government be introduced here, it will be a source of incalculable misery to the people. (2) Hitherto the British Government wrote letters or made requests to the native princes as friends; but from this time forward it would give them orders like masters; which would be intolerable to many. (3) It is not proper that the Queen should assume the title of "Empress of India" when such kingdoms as Nepal and others still retain their independence. (4) It is a deep humiliation to the people of this country, that one title should be used with reference to England, and another with reference to India. (5) Since no complaints were raised at the time of the enunciation of this title here, the supreme power of England over India has been decidedly settled: hence if the British ask the native princes to aid them in their wars with any other State, what excuse will the latter make for not doing so? (6) England will reap the advantage that may be derived from this title; while India will have to suffer the loss that may be incurred by it. Even now signs of this meet our view. It is almost unnecessary to say that the royal expenditure has, of late, increased very much, owing to the exhibition of pomp in consistency with the Queen's new splendid title. It has been rumoured that Mr. Disraeli, the Prime-Minister, will very soon apply to the House of Parliament to increase the annual stipend of the Queen; but we do not think that it will be granted, for it is well known that they are not at all pleased with her new title. Consequently the poor Indian treasury will have to meet the demand. This will be highly unjust.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
June 25th, 1876.



SAMBAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
June 26th, 1876.

19. A correspondent writing to the *Sambád Púrnachandrodaya*, of the 26th June, directs the attention of Government to the fearful injury and oppression, suffered by the inhabitants of Shahapore, within the jurisdiction of Howrah sub-division, at the hands of one Ishur Chunder Ghose, a resident of the said locality. This man's conduct is extremely wicked and oppressive; and he causes great injury to the litigants by giving false depositions against them in the courts.

SOMA PRAKASH,  
June 26th, 1876.

20. The *Soma Prakásh*, of the 26th June, writes the following:—An eternal discord is said to exist between the sister goddesses who respectively rule over wealth and learning; and it is almost an established fact that poets are not very careful as to their expenditure. Lord Lytton is a poet; and as on the one hand, we may expect him to be naturally a generous-hearted man, so, on the other, we have an apprehension that he may indulge in extravagant expenditure. Considering the condition of the people of India, a Viceroy, cautious and averse to expenditure, would be preferable to one of an opposite character; otherwise the rule of one like Lord Mayo is very likely to increase the debt and poverty of India. With all his faults, Lord Northbrook was always attentive to the subject of reduction of expenditure; and it is our earnest desire to see the new Viceroy follow the example of his predecessor in this respect. A few acts of his Excellency, however, have somewhat disappointed us. To one we have already adverted,—his Minute on the grant made by Sir J. Strachey in aid of a Roman Catholic chapel at Allahabad. He has again sanctioned an expenditure of ten lakhs of rupees for carrying out sanitary arrangements at Simla. This has surprised us. In the first place, we have always had grave objections to the annual sojourn in that hill station, on the ground of the large waste of public money which the measure involves. While at Simla, the *Sahibs* spend the time in pleasures and festivities; and we do not see what reasoning can justify such a large expenditure from the public revenues for the comforts of a handful of English officials. It is really strange, that while works of public utility have been discontinued from an alleged want of funds, an immensely large sum is to be expended in making Simla a healthy station, which is at best the temporary residence of a few *Sahibs*.

SOMA PRAKASH.

21. We take the following article from the same paper headed the "Municipalities":—A consideration of their present state naturally suggests the question, with what object has Government created these institutions? The Magistrates and the Deputy Magistrates possess absolute power in these municipalities. They select and nominate a number of rich persons in the country for the office of Commissioner, who thus become Commissioners and colleagues of the Chairman in name only, but are in practice his servile adherents. The members must agree with him, and cry "*Jo hukum Hozoor*" to every wish of the Chairman. There will be no escape if this is not done. The more independent of the members, if possessed of self-respect and of a quiet disposition, naturally enough resign office; but there is no escape should any take courage and stand up for the cause of the voiceless thousands, and oppose the chairman. He incurs the displeasure of the all-powerful mofussil *hákím*, and is soon subjected to loss and disgrace. Then the question arises,—if the Chairman alone is to be the sole authority in the municipalities, what is the use of inviting and insulting a number of gentlemen to attend the meetings? That the latter should show abject submission to the Chairman, and occasionally put up with his threats and shoe-beatings while singing the glories of the British! Was this the object with which the municipalities in the mofussil have been created? Nay,

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why in the mofussil alone, even in Calcutta the state of things is no better. The sad want of harmony, and the constant occurrence of disputes between the members and the executive all proceed from the fact that there is no agreement between the professions and practice of Government. While professing to confer the privilege of self-government on the people, in practice Government has reserved all power in its own hands. The Chairman, who is a Government official, is vested with absolute power; and it is his constant endeavour to increase the number of *johukum* members in the municipality. It is indeed true that, under the new Act, the elective franchise has been conceded to the citizens of Calcutta; and the like privilege may also, we believe, be granted to the people in the mofussil, should they really ask for it. But what is the good, we ask, of securing it, when the power of the executive is not curtailed? It does not behove Government to act in this insincere way; we desire it to be but fair in all its dealings with the people.

22. The same paper observes that, while in the plantations, the laborers are treated with great cruelty by their employers. A consideration of the subject suggests the question, where should the coolies be sent? India, it is said, suffers from an overplus of population. This is not, however, wholly true. Even now, there are large pieces of waste lands in India; and would it not be preferable to send laborers there? To illustrate what we say, take the case of Assam, which is an immensely fertile province, but the greater part of which remains waste to this day. We would ask Government to discontinue the present system of labor emigration, and substitute a better one instead. Recruiting and exportation of labor has now become a regular profession, and Government is closely interested in it. Let the recruiters, the labor depots, the labor registry offices, be all dispensed with; and Government only remain content with affording the coolies facilities for emigration. Under such an arrangement, the export of labor will be free, and attended with less painful circumstances.

SOMA PRAKASH,  
June 26th, 1876.

23. Adverting to the passing of the Bengal Municipal Bill into law, the same paper makes the following observations:—The new Viceroy is totally ignorant of the state of this country and the wishes of the people; and has thus, at the instance of the Government of Bengal, given his assent to the Bengal Municipal bill. It should, however, be remembered that the chief cause of Lord Northbrook's popularity, during the earlier period of his administration, was his vetoing the Municipal Bill of Sir George Campbell; and though not a few public measures of his administration were such as to wound the feelings of the natives of India, still they expressed sorrow at his departure only for this one act. Lord Lytton, however, has not understood this. The Municipal Bill of Sir George Campbell has now been passed by his successor, and His Excellency has given his assent to it. The millions of Bengal made a united protest against it, but Government has been heedless. Then, again, the action has been suited to the word. The Act will have effect from the 1st July 1876; and no breathing time is allowed to the people. It does not become us, however, contentedly to resign ourselves to our fate; we should unite and move the whole country to protest against the measure, and memorialize the Secretary of State to disallow it.

SOMA PRAKASH.

24. In an article, headed "Pleaders' fees," the *Sahachar*, of the 26th June, makes the following observations:—According to law, the barristers and attorneys receive their fees in proportion to the labor they undertake and the work they do for their clients; and they are paid also in return for any advice they give to the latter in connection with their suits. But we

SAHACHAR,  
June 26th, 1876.



deeply regret to say that there is no such provision made for the unfortunate pleaders, to whom any person may go for advice, and tax their time without any adequate remuneration to them. The Legislative Council and the courts know full well that the majority of suits cannot be conducted on payment of no fees other than those allowed by law. There may be lengthened discussions for a simple suit of Rs. 20. But the gainer of such a suit receives only Re. 1 from the opposite party as costs, while he has to pay to his pleader a far greater sum. On the other hand, with reference to suits of a much higher value, the pleaders do not receive the full costs decreed by the courts, because the litigants think that they are not bound to pay them when they see that, in regard of those of a less value, no such rule is observed. It sets forth the same invariable result, that the system of administration of justice is hard and oppressive to the poor, and profitable to the rich. A rich man, where he receives Rs. 3,000 as costs of his suit, pays only Rs. 2,000 out of that to the pleader and keeps Rs. 1,000 to himself; whereas a poor man gets only Rs. 1-8 as costs from his antagonist if he wins a suit of the value of Rs. 25, but has to pay a much greater sum to the pleader. Is not this unjust? Besides, the pleader's fee is the same both in the lower and the appellate courts; but it ought to be less in the latter, because the appealed cases do not take much time to be decided here. We therefore ask the Government to put forth a Bill for the better regulation of such things. The rule about the fees for the senior and junior counsels, and the manner in which the bills of the attorneys are drawn, in the High Court, should also be introduced into the mofussil courts; for this will, to a great extent, prevent loss to the pleaders, and discourage corruption and cheating on the part of the mooktears.

SAHACHAR,  
June 26th, 1876.

25. In another article headed "The Civil Court ameens," the same paper writes:—We are extremely glad to learn that Sir Richard Temple has resolved to abolish the office. His Honor's wish being, that their vacant places should be filled by the pleaders, who have almost over-crowded the different courts of this country. He intends that they should have no fixed salaries; but receive their daily remuneration from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20, according to the distance they might have to travel to make enquiries, or for other purposes. There should also be a surveyor in every district who would accompany the ameen in his journey to the mofussil, if it is necessary to draw maps or otherwise; but to this arrangement there is one very serious objection, namely, that the appointment of a separate surveyor would entail vast expense on the poor litigants. His duties may be managed by the ameens, who will be found able to discharge them satisfactorily in addition to their own. As for the present ameens, we ask the Government not to retain their services any longer. It must be acknowledged that there are some good men amongst them; but the majority of them indulge to a fearful extent in corruption and bribery. Great injustice and injury are committed by them on the poor, because they always report in favor of those from whom they receive bribes.

BEHAR BANDHU,  
June 21st, 1876.

26. The *Behar Bandhu* informs its readers, that the Patna murder case, which had been long pending, was tried at the sessions there, and all the prisoners acquitted on the 15th June last. Both Government and the accused were put to much expense, whilst the vakeels reaped a good harvest: the moral is, that guilt remains covered, while the law requires eye-witnesses to establish the proof of its commission; and he only is punished who confesses his crime; it being held that it is better for the guilty to escape, than for any one to be punished on unsupported evidence.

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27. This paper says that there was a slight sprinkling of rain in Patna last week, but not a drop has fallen these seven days past. The city is suffering from intense heat, and the people are in great distress.

BEHAR BANDHU,  
June 28th, 1876.

28. The same paper, in acquainting its readers with the fact of the passing of the Mofussil Municipalities' Bill, expresses its regret that the people in the different districts took no action with respect to it; so that they will feel the consequences of their passiveness when the law comes into force. The Editor is happy that it embodies the elective principle; thereby giving the rate-payers a voice in the levying and disposal of taxes of which Government had previously the sole control.

BEHAR BANDHU.

29. This paper enjoins on its subscribers to exercise great caution in the matter of Sir Richard Temple's minute, on the prevention of agrarian disputes, copies of which His Honor has ordered to be distributed amongst the different zemindars in the districts, with the view to elicit their opinions.

BEHAR BANDHU.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
*The 1st July 1876.*

JOHN ROBINSON,  
*Government Bengali Translator.*

*List of Native Newspapers received and examined for the Week ending the  
1st July 1876.*

No.	Name.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" ...	Kākinia, Rungpore ...	Weekly ...	25th May 1876.
2	"Sādhārānī" ...	Chinsurah ...	Ditto ...	18th June 1876.
3	"Howrah Hitakarī" ...	Bethar, Howrah ...	Ditto ...	18th ditto.
4	"Suhrid" ...	Muktāgāchá, Mymensing ...	Ditto ...	20th ditto.
5	"Hindu Ranjikā" ...	Bauleah, Rājshahye ...	Ditto ...	21st ditto.
6	"Bhārat Mihir" ...	Mymensing ...	Ditto ...	22nd ditto.
7	"Amrita Bazar Patrikā" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	22nd ditto.
8	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	Ditto ...	23rd ditto.
9	"Pratikār" ...	Berhampore ...	Ditto ...	23rd ditto.
10	"Moorshedabad Patrikā" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	23rd ditto.
11	"Grāmbārtā Prakāshikā" ...	Comercolly ...	Ditto ...	24th ditto.
12	"Hindu Hitoishini" ...	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	24th ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakāsh" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25th ditto.
14	"Soma Prakāsh" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Ditto ...	26th ditto.
15	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	26th ditto.
16	"Sulabha Samāchār" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	27th ditto.
17	"Samāchār Chandrikā" ...	Ditto ...	Bi-Weekly ...	26th ditto.
18	"Sambād Prabhākar" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	20th to 22nd June 1876.
19	"Sambād Pūrnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	24th to 27th ditto.
20	"Urdu Guide" (in Urdu) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	24th June 1876.
21	"Behār Bandhu" (in Hindi) ...	Bankipore, Patna ...	Ditto ...	21st and 28th June 1876.
22	"Jām-Jehān-numā" (in Persian) ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	30th June 1876.

Bengal Secretariat Press.



